

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1834.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.
No. XXXVIII.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1834.—The Senate of late has been the principal point of attraction to strangers, both on account of interest and ease, as well as convenience and company. The opposition have hitherto occupied a pretty large space of the time; but the other party will now take their move, and turn the tables upon them.

When I passed in the morning Mr Shepley was making some remarks on an incidental question, in reply to a portion of the contents of Mr Clay's peck, or half peck, I forget which—of letters received yesterday, I believe.

The great subject is Deposites, and the whole argument distress, depression, derangement, bankruptcy, and ruin. The cue of the opposition is to detail the contents of pretended letters from their constituents, who live some where in some district, who are very respectable, very intelligent, very wealthy, very patriotic, very wise, very magnanimous—and very distressed! And if all this does not move the Senate to tears and astonishment, why, gad! they are Administration men! And there's an argument for you under the fifth rib! It is all a humbug—not a splendid, but a very seamy humbug.

Col. Benton put the matter to rights this morning, by remarking that the Senate could not notice the anonymous groans, unless they were thrown into the tangible form of a memorial, that the body of merchants were a shrewd, intelligent and respectable class; and if the distress of the country was as great as some gentlemen pretended, the merchants would probably have held their meetings, and memorialized Congress on the subject, if it required any legislative interference; and he, for one, should be ready to consider the subject, and see what remedy could be applied.

Mr Shepley spoke of the rise of Eastern lands notwithstanding the universal depression of every interest. Mr Silsby considered this a small matter; and knew every thing was falling. Mr Preston stated a fact, viz. that South Carolina owned 5,000,000 of U. S. Bank Stock; and that it had fallen from 123 to 107, which he said was 20 per cent.—(but, begging his pardon, he will find it is not 20 per cent.) and the State had lost a million by it—this is true. But what of that? they gained more than a million by the rise of the stock, and the profits of the Bank have been 1 per cent.

Judge Williams said, he was against all temporary expedients: restoring the deposits would not relieve the distress, if it were as great as pretended; and the mere removing them from one side of Chestnut street to the other could hardly have produced the distress. The community would soon conform themselves to the change produced by the removal; and Congress should never, under any circumstances, adopt temporizing expedients.

Mr Chambers thought the agricultural interest had received a mortal blow; grain was worth less by a leaven penny bit by the bushel. Mr Brown made some remarks, in which he was very pointed and ironical. His manner is very emphatic, and forcible; he makes a home thrust whenever he makes a lounge; his rebukes always brought up a blush from the opposition.

Mr Shepley, after the scrub-races were over, commenced a very able argument on the subject of the deposits, which will probably last two days. He answered the many slurs and slanders thrown out by the opposition, in a masterly style. Some of his shafts rattled so against their helmets, as to produce a strong sensation, and require from the Vice President a rap of silence.

Mr Shepley will do honor to his State; and the State have done themselves honor by sending him.

REIS EFFENDI.

UNITED STATES BANK.

In all our remarks on the United States Bank, we have endeavored to present correct views, both of facts and reasonings. The poet says,

"We can reason but from what we know;"

and this, though poetic, is philosophically true. Hence if we are not fully informed or rightly informed on any subject, we can arrive at a correct result only by accident. We are led to these remarks on noticing some comments of a writer in the Daily Advertiser of Friday, on a previous article of ours. The Daily (we use the term for brevity sake,) says:—

"If any evidence was before wanting, they will now have it in the correspondence of Mr Kendall and Mr Whitney, who, it appears by their own letters, have for some time been engaged in efforts to break the Bank, or what they deemed the weak Branches."

We have read, we believe, all the published letters of these gentlemen on this subject, but we have seen nothing in any of them, that will in any way justify the above remark. We therefore call on the Daily Advertiser for the letters referred to, and let the reader see how far they will sustain the above declaration. We do not believe that either of those gentlemen, who have been boldly charged with stock-jobbing also, have had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any stock affected by this measure.

Again the Daily says:—

"To return, however, to the writer in the Post, he says, in answer to Mr B's argument upon the comparatively limited credit of the Government Bank—

"But we deny the facts, on which Mr Biney builds his argument—we deny that the Bank of the United States has ever done anything to equalize the currency. The currency of its own bills depends on the faculty bestowed on them by Government, in making them a tender in payment of Government dues—a quality that may be given, with the same ease to any other bills."

As to the denial of the fact that the U. S. Bank had done any thing to equalize the currency, by which I suppose he means to restore it from its depreciated value in 1816—to its present sound state—it is of itself so glaring a proof of ignorance, or of a want of candor, or of truth, that it would seem a hopeless matter to argue with such a writer, and I pass this assertion with no other remark.

It is true, however, that Government may, by an act of Congress, make the bills of any bank, however bad may be its credit, pass current in payment of debts due to them, but one must be most egregiously ignorant of the functions of money if much stress is laid upon the small portion of our currency of 120 millions that is used for that purpose."

As the Daily seems to think we lack candor and intelligence in denying that the Bank of the United States has done any thing to equalize the currency, we offer to sustain our

opinion by the following, from the report of Mr Cheves, the former President of the Bank itself, made in 1822:—

"The institution commenced active operations about the first of January, 1817, and in the course of that year established eighteen branches. * * * On the 20th of July, 1818, only eighteen months after the institution began its operations, it was obliged to commence a rapid and heavy curtailment.—During all this time the Bank had the advantage of immense Government deposits, (eight millions of dollars.) The curtailments at all points, within eight months, were \$6,530,000."

"The specie in the vaults on the close of the day, on the 1st of April, 1819, was only \$126,745 and 28 cents, and the Bank owed to the City Banks, deducting balances due to it, an aggregate balance of \$79,125 and 99 cents. It is true there were in the mint \$267,000, and on the road from Kentucky and Ohio, over land, \$250,000; but the Treasury dividends were payable on that day to the amount of near \$500,000."

"Accordingly, on the 12th of the same month, the Bank had in its vaults but \$71,522 and 27 cents, and owed to the City Banks a balance of \$196,418 and 66 cents; exceeding the specie in its vaults \$124,895 and 19 cents."

On this the eloquent Benton remarks:—

"It compels the resumption of specie payment! It coerces the State Banks to be honest! Sir, it was itself at that time insolvent! a bankrupt! a pauper upon the hands of the federal government! a beggar upon the parish of the U. States! a suppliant victim at the feet of the State Banks! living and breathing, from day to day, by their forbearance to call for money, which was due them, and which it had not to give, after having had the use of eight millions of Government Deposites, and having eviscerated Kentucky and Ohio of its gold and silver, to replenish its exhausted vaults. It would be as well to say that this Bank restored specie payments at the end of the revolutionary war. It had just as much concern in the one operation as in the other."

In further proof of the correctness of our position, we give the following facts. The first subscription paid to the Bank of the United States was in July, 1816. The stock of the Bank was by its charter, to be made up as follows: Seven millions subscribed on the part of the Government, were paid by creating stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for this sum—which was received by the Bank at par, though it was selling in the market at 20 per cent. discount. Twenty-one millions of the private subscriptions were paid in government securities at par, six per cent. stocks being worth in the market about 16 per cent. discount, and other kinds proportionately low. Only seven millions of dollars were ever required to be paid in specie; but in point of fact, there never was paid in specie over \$1,400,000—and this was drawn from local Banks. The operation was this: The first instalment paid in July, 1816, consisted of five dollars in specie, and twenty-five dollars in funded debts. This specie, of course, was in the country before the Bank existed—it, in fact, gave life, existence to the Bank; it was that which brought it into being. The next payment, six months afterwards, was to have been ten dollars in specie and twenty-five dollars in stock, and the final payment in July, 1817, was to have been ten dollars in specie and twenty-five in stock. These two last payments, however, were not made in specie, but in checks, on the Bank itself, from the discounts which the Bank made to the persons who had the instalments to pay. This fact has been proved and acknowledged by the Bank itself.

What effect the scraping together of \$1,400,000 in specie, already in the country, and placing it in the vaults of the new institutions, could have had in compelling the specie payments of one hundred and ten millions of dollars of Bank notes, the sum estimated by Mr Crawford to have been in circulation at that time, we shall leave for the Daily to explain. We think it had little effect—very little indeed.

The Bank subsequently, we know, imported seven millions of dollars in specie, at great cost, from England. But as it was higher in other parts of the world, than in this country, it vanished about as soon as it was landed, and did little other good than to demonstrate the ignorance and utter incapacity of the Bank government.

The resumption of specie payments was the natural consequence of an increased ability to pay their debts on the part of the people, arising from their trade to all parts of the world after the peace—from their industry and frugality. During the war the Government became deeply in debt, trade was cut off or languished. Peace gave a new impulse to the productive industry of the nation—the people paid their debts and taxes, which enabled the Government to pay its creditors, and the Banks to pay theirs—and if the Bank of the United States never had existed, specie payments would have been resumed about as soon, and without the distress and ruin which the Bank brought on many parts of the country by its ignorance and quackery. Further, it is preposterous to suppose that the Bank in the very infancy and gristle of its existence, could control the one hundred and ten millions of bank paper, afloat, when now, in its strength and manhood, with its thirty-five millions of capital, all paid in, and as much more drawn from the public, in its circulation and deposits, it cannot pay seven millions of dollars without being thrown into convulsions, which shake the whole money market of the country! It would offer great aid, truly, to the country, in time of war!

The Daily admits that the Government can make the bills of any bank current, as they have those of the U. S. Bank, by making them a tender in payment of Government dues.—But it thinks they have not, and says:—

"As an evidence of this an attempt was some time since made to circulate the bills of one of the government Washington Banks in the State of Maine, and as I have been informed, they could not be sold better than at a discount of 12 1-2 per cent., which is, I apprehend, somewhat more than some of the government bank bills of this state will command, after the legislative inspection now in contemplation, shall have been concluded."

Now, here again the Daily is in error. The bills here spoken of, were not of the Government Bank at Washington, which is called the

Bank of the Metropolis, but the bills of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, got up formerly, and now, we believe, owned principally by the Messrs Bradleys, late Assistant Post Master Generals. This bank is sound and pays specie—and with the constant intercourse between all parts of the country and Washington, any man of sense will see that these bills, even in Maine, must be worth nearly par.

In regard to the value of the Government Bank bills of this State, we incline to the opinion, that even the writer in the Daily would not refuse to take them.

In conclusion, we beg the country gentlemen of the legislature—the yeomanry and mechanics, who are independent but not rich, to look at the temper in which the advocates of the Bank conduct their discussions.

Is it done in a manner to enlighten—or to inflame and blind the mind? This is a great and momentous question, requiring a patient and thorough investigation of facts and reasons. It involves the rights, the interests and the dignity of the State, and the welfare of the people in its decision. Do the friends of the Bank come to this discussion with proper feelings? Suppose that the Legislature should wish and attempt to investigate the conduct of the Branch Bank of this city, to which we believe may be traced the main cause of the money pressure—they would probably treat the authority of the General Court with utter contempt. And do men of middling property, desire to see the laws of the State set at defiance, and a bank owned in a good degree by *English Nobles*, placed within our borders, not liable to State taxation—not subject to her laws—a Bank which laughs at your authority and scorns your power?—This may do for those, who hope by these means to be nobles themselves—but all others ought to, and we think will, oppose it.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the account we published some time since, of the seizure at Talcahuana, by the Chilean authorities, of the whale ships Good Return, Capt. Terrey, and the Franklin, Capt. Davis, both of New Bedford. The vessels were subsequently released. On Capt. Terrey's arrival he complained in strong terms of the conduct of Capt. Gregory of the U. S. ship Falmouth, Lieut. Long, of the Dolphin, and our Consul at Valparaiso. The statement having been seen by Capt. Gregory, he has published a denial in the New Bedford Gazette, which completely exonerates him, as well as Lieut. Long, and our Consul at Valparaiso, from all blame.

The Murderer of Miss Cunningham is as yet undiscovered. The ring which led to the arrest of Stebbing was sold to him by a woman, who testifies that she found it near Port Deposit, on the 7th day of July last, and sold it to Stebbing for a dollar and a quarter. The woman lived with Stebbing at the time of the murder, and says she saw a handkerchief shown to several persons by S. as the property of Miss C. Stebbing told the persons to whom he showed the handkerchief, that it was taken from a Mr Connors.

"The ruling passion strong in death."—A French writer says of a celebrated usurer in Paris, that when on his death bed his confessor, with a view to awake him to a sense of his situation, presented to him a silver crucifix, when the expiring miser, after measuring the size of the crucifix with his eye, exclaimed, "Sir, I can lend you but a very small sum on such a pledge."

The Yankees Outdone.—The inhabitants of the Terro islands make doll use of the Stormy Petrel, (Mother Carey's Chickens). They draw a wick through the body of the bird from the mouth to the rump, which serves them for a candle, being fed by the great proportion of oil which the bird contains.

It is said that Augustus Cesar was born with his body spotted with moles, and that those on his breast were so disposed as to represent the constellation of the great bear.

We congratulate the friends of genuine humour and of unassuming worth, that this evening they will have afforded them an opportunity of testing the genuineness of their friendship by attending the Tremont Theatre.—Wild Oats is among the few sterling comedies of the day, and the personation of Sim, by Mr Andrews (for whose Benefit this interesting comedy is brought forward) will prove a rich treat to the admirers of the drama. The present aspect of the Box book indicates that there will be a genteel, and we hope, a bumper house.

LAUDATIUS.

Banks in Pennsylvania.—We find in Bicknell's Reporter, a statement of the condition of the banks in Pennsylvania on the 1st of November. The amount of their capital stock was \$17,061,944 51: of notes in circulation \$10,366,241 61: deposits \$7,708,764 25: amount due to other banks \$2,636,409 46: specie 2,898,145 76: amount due by other banks \$2,560,160, 72: notes of other banks \$3,714, 901 22: notes discounted \$29,968,408 15: unclaimed dividends \$325,946 17: contingent fund \$1,780,606 01: real estate \$1,261,212 74.

Stage Accident.—We regret to learn, that as a stage belonging to the People's Accommodation Line was coming into Trenton, on Monday evening, the horses became unmanageable, and dragged the carriage forcibly against a bridge over the canal feeder. The coach was upset, the driver was injured, several of the passengers considerably, and one very much injured.—U. S. Gaz.

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Torrey was killed in Dedham yesterday, on his way to this city with a load of wood. While descending a hill on the Dover road, about half a mile west of the Court House, his feet slipped and he fell in such a position as to be unable to recover himself; a wheel of the loaded wagon passed directly over his head, causing instant death. The Dedham Advertiser says he belonged to Dover.—Mer. Jour.

The citizens of Augusta have petitioned the Legislature for leave to build a dam on the Kennebec river, above the bridge, for the purpose, as we infer from the Journal, of erecting mills and manufacturing machinery, at no distant day.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Jan. 18.—IN THE SENATE, a bill in addition to an act to regulate Boston Pilotage, passed to be engrossed; also, bill in addition to an act to incorporate Globe and Marine Insurance Company; and resolve on petition of H. Gates. Bills reported—to establish a Fire Department in New Bedford; also, to incorporate the Duxbury Fire and Marine Insurance Company—which were read once.

IN THE HOUSE—Bill in addition for the survivorship of civil actions passed to a third reading. On motion of Mr Wheelock of Norwich, ordered, that the committee on the subject of Broad rimmed Wheels be instructed to report such alterations of the law, as that all wagons, &c. loaded beyond a certain amount shall be furnished with broad rimmed wheels. Bill to increase the capital stock of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, passed to a third reading. On motion of Mr Brigham of Boston, ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending the process of Foreign Attachments, before Justices of the Peace, where the sum shall not exceed twenty dollars, and where corporations are defendants. On motion of Mr White of Boston, ordered, that the committee on Banks and Banking consider the expediency of so far modifying that part of the 5th section of the act regulating Banks and Banking which provides that there shall not be due to any of said Corporations, at any one time, more than double the amount of its capital actually paid in; as to substitute therefor the provision, that there shall not be due to them, at any one time, a greater amount bearing interest, than double the amount of its capital actually paid in, and in case of excess, that one half of the interest received thereon shall accrue to the Commonwealth—or as to substitute some other similar provision having the effect to restrain Banks in this particular.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—In the Senate, Mr Shepley resumed his remarks in defence of the removal of the deposits, and occupied the floor until 3 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr McDowell Moore delivered a speech upon the deposit question, when Mr Beardsley having the floor, the House adjourned.

Hard Case.—The Ebsenburg (Cambria co.) Sky, contains the following instance, of the service of a writ of ejection, which considering the advanced state of the inclement season, and the character of the tenement, ought perhaps, to be regarded as an instance of cruelty:

"On Friday last, the only remaining prisoner in our jail, having served out the allotted time, for a small offence, was discharged by the jailor, and directed to leave the prison. Liking his latter quarters better than those he had in prospect, he refused to go. The jailor having enticed him out of the jail, immediately locked the door and refused him admittance—thus effecting a full jail delivery. The jail rooms have since remained without tenants."

A wretched, ragged looking, bare-footed, old man, a Swiss, being brought up by the commissioners for the maintenance of a child, was imprisoned for want of ability to pay, and certain thieves in the Penitentiary cut eighteen doubloons from the lining of his coat, which subsequently were recovered. A poor man must not be judged by his appearance.—N. Y. Star.

A friend has communicated to us the following direction, copied from a band-box, at a hotel in Reading, intended to be sent to Myerstown, Lebanon county.

"Dis Bann Boucks Hass To goo oup to Myars Staunn to John Saefirt and kept dar tell Mr John have fetched from der."

How to frighten a Dog.—It is said that the fiercest mastiff is terrified at the appearance of a naked man—and burglars have often made use of this artifice to avoid detection by the vigilant watch-dog.

Robert Breen, who killed Peter Alba, Esq. of Pensacola, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at the last session of the Supreme Court of the Western Territory of Florida, and was sentenced to be hung on the 20th ult.

Paying rather dear for the Whistle.—Two boys, under fourteen years of age, have been fined 5l. each, for kissing a girl on Shrove Tuesday; and for default of payment committed to the House of Correction for one month.—Harford Review.

Sudden Death.—A man, by the name of Henry P. Downes, who was on Wednesday night committed to the watch-house, a vagrant, was yesterday morning taken into the Police Office for examination, when he suddenly expired, with no apparent cause.—N. Y. Gaz.

Three convicts have been pardoned by the Legislature of Rhode Island, on condition that they ship on whaling voyages, under direction of the Sheriff!

The Southern Mail arrived this morning, at 1 o'clock, by which we have news from Congress until Wednesday.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

A CELEBRATION in honor of ROBERT BURNS, the bard of Scotland, will be held on his birth day, January 25th, at the Waterley House, Brighton, (late Taft's.)

The admirers of Scotia's favorite son will thus have an opportunity of recalling "days gone by," and of paying a tribute to the memory of a Poet and a Patriot. And here's your hand my trusty friend, And here's a hand o' mine!

And we'll tak a cup o' o' kindness yet, For auld Lang Syne."

Dinner on Table at 4 o'clock. Tickets \$2 50. Jan 9 6 o'p'5th

ADJOURNED MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.—The Working men are hereby informed that the meeting for the choice of Officers and for hearing the Reports of various Committees, stands adjourned to TOMORROW EVENING, January 21, at 7 o'clock, at the Old Common Council Room, Court square. Jan 18 E. W. PERRY, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, 16th inst, by the Rev Mr Lindsey, Andrew Dearborn to Mary Jane Veszie.

DIED.

In this city, Mrs Mary Hamilton, 44; Stillman, son of Thomas C. Steward, 7; Christopher Courtney, 24; Jacob Anderson, 43; Patrick W. Jones, 30; Hosea Sargent, 25; Mrs Anna Wellington, 74; widow Margaret Low, 75; Mrs Sarah, wife of Joseph W. Homer, 60; Miss Mary Anne Littlefield, 16.

IMPORTATIONS.

MANILLA—Brig Cygnut—674 bales 67 piculs loose plantain bark—1800 bags sugar—44 cases white wax—2 do tortoise shell—2 do straw hats—24 bags coffee—129 bundles rattans—10 cases indigo—2 sets baskets—1 piece matting.
MATANZAS—Brig Agiles—255 hhds molasses—lot of oranges.
Brig Washington—395 cases molasses—1 bbl sugar—1 do coffee
Brig Hope—299 hhds molasses.

LATEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

From London, Nov 15.
From Liverpool, Nov 16.
From Paris, Nov 14.
From Havre, Nov 15.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—SATURDAY, January 18, 1834.

NO ARRIVAL.

CLEARED.

Ship Champion, Conu, Charleston; bark Bevis, Sead, do; St Thomas and a mkt; brig Tidal, Gill, Mobile; Waltham, Sheldon, N Orleans; schs William, Bridges, St Pierres, Mart; Isabella, Pepper, Apalachicola; Wm Mary, Davis, do; Eliza, Johnson, Portland.

SUNDAY, Jan 19,

ARRIVED.
Ship Carvo, Towne, Calcutta, via Vineyard.
Brig Agile, Storer, Matanzas, 24th Dec, via Vineyard.
Brig Cygnut, Devereux, Manila 1st Aug, St Helena 20th Nov. Left at former, ship Dorothie, Cunningham, sailed from St Helena 17th Nov. Brig Cherokee, Benson, sailed same day for Rotterdam.
Brig Washington, Robinson, Matanzas 28th ult. On the 31st, between Little Bahama Bank and Cape Canaveral, picked up a box marked "P I B" and containing a pier glass with a mahogany frame. Spoke 12th inst, Block Island. N by W 12 leagues, brig Charles Wells, Norfolk for Boston.

Brig Hope, Burgess, Matanzas, 24th ult.
Brig Win Harris, Stanwood, Matanzas, via Vineyard.
Brig Amazon, Bedford, New Orleans.
Brig Sarah & Phebe, Thurlow, Castine.
Sch Packet, Billings, Mt Desert.

Sch Geneva, Crosby, of Boston, from Portland for Wilmington, NC, went ashore about 2 miles N of New Inlet Bar, on the 5th or 6th inst, and stove to pieces in 20 minutes after she struck. Crew saved.

Schs Alderman, hence, for St Thomas, and Topaz, from do for Washington, N C, came in contact while beating out of Provincetown harbor, night of 12th inst—the Alderman lost bowsprit and received other injury—the Topaz lost 3 shrouds, split jib, &c. Both vessels were repairing at P on Friday.

Bark George & Martha, Sayre, of New Bedford, was taken possession of by the U S Consul at Valparaiso, on the 20d Oct, and the Captain deposed, pursuant to instructions received from the owners.

BATH 11th—sailed ship St Lawrence, Chase, N Orleans.

14th—sailed brig Rowse, Cady, Havana; cld sch Lady, Atkins, St Thomas.

16th—cld ship Missouri, Owen, N Orleans.

WISCASSET 17th—cld brig Ajax, Theobald, Trinidad, Cuba.

GLOUCESTER 17th—ar brigs Washington, Robinson, Matanzas, for Boston; Amazon, Bedford, N Orleans, for do.

SALEM 17th—ar brigs Baltimore, Towne, Para 25th Dec; Fair American, Bailey, do 15th Dec.

NEW YORK 17th—ar brig Franklin, Churchill, Tobacco Dec 29. Sailed in co with sch Jane, Pendleton, for Boston.

Brigs Confucius, Tucker, St Thomas, Dec 30.

Brig Denny McCobb, Balcher, New York 19 ds.

Cleared brig Padang, Williams, Smyrna.

BALTIMORE 14th—cleared brig Plymouth, Fuller, Amsterdam.

SAVANNAH 4th—ar ship Grafton, Crowell, Boston; sch Gold Finch, Orcutt, Havana.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,

On Saturday next.

The fast sailing co per fastened packet brig RANER, S. B. Robinson, master is now loading at India whf, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL R. ALLEN, No 110 Milk st. Jan 20

Apply to a first rate vessel, from 250 to 400 tons to take a freight to New Orleans—apply as above.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

The Brig CAROLINE AUGUSTA, Clark, will sail on the 1st proximo. For freight or passage, apply to KENDALL & KINGS-URY, Liverpool wharf. Jan 20

FREIGHT WANTED FOR THE WEST INDIES.—A first rate vessel of 2000 lbs, burden can take freight for the West Indies, if immediate application be made to JAS. ANDREWS & SON 8 Central whf. Jan 6

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The Schooner TWO SONS—about 75 tons burthen—nearly new—a first rate vessel—apply to S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial st. Jan 8

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The new schooner MARY ELLEN, Capt. T. Marshall, will take freight or charter for some southern port. For particulars inquire of S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial st. Jan 4

FOR MOBILE.—The new copper fast-

ened brig TIDAL, capt. Gill, has most of her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations—apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8, Central wharf. Jan 4

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The fast

sailing coppered Packet BRIG WALTHAM, P. Sheldon, master, is now loading at India wharf, and will have immediate despatch—For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. Jan 9

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr THOM

AS DYER left his home at East Cambridge on the 24th December last on his usual business, and has not since been heard from—apprehensions are entertained that he has met with some accident. His dress when he left home was a dark blue cloth pea jacket, a snuff colored round jacket, a blue cloth vest, light trousers of rather coarse cloth—on his left arm was a double heart with initials S. D. and P. R. done with India ink. The said Dyer is about six feet high, sandy complexion, and between 41 and 42 years of age. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his distressed wife and family. Jan 20

TO PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

MR BREWSTER, inventor of Water Proof Enamel, respectfully informs the public, that specimens of his art may be seen at his residence. This enamel is a new discovery, and superior to anything ever offered in the market—because impervious to water or grease—and not liable to break—and will not fade—and may be used for letter press printing, of every variety. Mr B. is desirous to obtain some gentlemen to associate with him for the purpose of manufacturing the article on an enlarged scale, and will give all desired information. Call at No 2 Morton Place, from eight to nine, or from one to three o'clock. Jan 20

TURKIS ISLAND SALT, AFLOAT—50 hhds coarse, and of superior quality afloat—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. Jan 20

PIPE STAVES, AFLOAT—34,500 W I Pipe Staves, cargo of schooner Paet, from Mufresboro—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. Jan 20

SHOP TO LET—corner of Beiknap and Cambridge streets. Apply at 198 Tremont street. Jan 20

2000 DOLLARS may be had on mortgage of real estate. Apply at 198 Tremont street. Jan 20

THE gentleman that took, through mistake, a dark silk umbrella from Mr B. O. LADY, on the 17th, at quarter past two o'clock, is requested to return it to that place, or to this office. Jan 20

WANTED—A man in a boarding house. Apply at 198 Tremont street. Jan 11

LARD—50 kegs, of a prime quality, in shipping order, for sale by F.

AUCTION SALES

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO.
Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

Jewelry, Clothing, &c.
TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock,
—at office—

An invoice of jewelry, fancy goods, clothing, &c. consisting of head bags—watch guards—ablique pen-sticks—buckles—corset-laces—pins and drops—Bos-ton party pins—plated canes—silver pencil cases—be-steel guards—ear rings—silver bowed specks—gilt at-steel heads—pearl shells—buckets—toy watches—pi-pettes—brass pens—paste earrings—razors, &c. &c.
at 1½ o'clock—

2 well made suitcases—coats—cloaks—pant-loons—petershams—remnants of cloths and cassimeres—shirts—Canton flannel drawers do—jackets—silk huli—&c. &c.

—Stock of Dry Goods.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 9½ and 3 o'clock,
—at office—

A valuable stock of dry goods, comprising super li-berie and brown cloths—superfine shirtings—London pri-nts and calicoes—24 doz. elegant ara-cise pocket books—60 doz. Emersons razor straps—merinoes—beaver, hui-and lined woolen gloves—brown and white dani-table cloths—spool cotton—printed bed-spreads—andble cloths—elegant silk—fur capes—superior flai-valetas—elegant silk, cloth valetas, silk figured al-valencia vests—suspenders—worsted and lambs woi-hosiery—fine and superfine Irish linens—fancy soap-shawls of various tabies—extra Posancky and Ind-bandannas silk hdkfs—Pongee and Spun field do—sill-—sewing silk and twists—black silk cravats—white and colored cambrics—best ribbons—super flig-silk hdkfs—fine red Bandels—cotton do—wool socks—2 doz hair and steel combs—30 cases razors—lunen colla-and bosom, &c. &c.

Spanish Cigars, in small boxes.
On WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock,
—at office—

1575 small boxes Spain li-cigars, 50 in each box.

Old Buildings—Bakers and others attend.
On FRIDAY, at 12½ o'clock,
On the premises in Bridge street, south end, lead-ing from South Boston old bridge to Tremont street,
The two recently burned, in said street, one two stor-and the other one do—will be sold within thirty day-terms cash, before commencing to remove.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.
Office corner of Milk and Federal streets.

Engravings and Lithographs.
THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock,
—at office—

An extensive collection of Engravings and Litho-graphs, lately received from France and Germany, com-prising a great variety of subjects, plain and in color and many rare and choice prints.

New Books. Albans, &c.
TOMORROW EVENING, at 6½ o'clock,
—at office—

A collection of new books, just received, of standard and popular works, in handsome gilt and plain bind-ings; among them, Aiken's British Poets—Hazlitt's—do—the works of Dr Paley, Burns, Byron, Moore—Shakespeare, Spenser, Johnson, Bunyan, Kirke White—The two last weekly numbers, complete li-vol—British Engraving—3 vols. 4to—Vitt's F. Beau-sturm's Reflections—Puck's Theological Dictionary—Darby's Gazetteer—Newton on the Prophecies—Lempriere's Classical Dictionary—Hunter's S. Biograp-hy—British Drama, 2 vols—Planché's Lives—quar-ter and Pocket Bibles—Polyglot Testaments—elegant Al-bans, &c.

Also, a few London editions of Doddridge's Mice-laneous works, royal 8vo—Henry's do—Johnson's Dic-tionary—Robertson's Historical works—Mitchell's En-cyclopedia—Boswell's Johnson—Harrie's life of James-—and Charles I.—Dunne's Lexicon—Ewing's do—Elegant Extracts—Graham's United States, 2 vols sto-plates.

Also, a variety of London Annuals; among them, the Annual—Literary Souvenir—New Year's Gift, and many others. The books may be examined the day of sale.

Plates of the Boston Writing Copies.
On THURSDAY next, at ½ past 1 o'clock,
—at office—

Will be sold to settle a concern,
The Plates of the Boston Writing Copies, with the copyright.

These copies have been adopted, and are now in use in the public schools of this city, and have received the approbation of many gentlemen of taste and judg-ment. A specimen may be seen at the Auction Room, terms, 6 months credit, satisfactory notes.

Rare and Valuable Old Works, just received from Germany.
On THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock,
—at office—

An invoice of valuable Old Works, just received from Germany, some of which are among the earliest and the public schools of this city, and have received the approbation of many gentlemen of taste and judg-ment. A specimen may be seen at the Auction Room, terms, 6 months credit, satisfactory notes.

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BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL.
Office No. 69, Kilby-street.

Schuyllkill Coal.
TO-MORROW, at 1 before 1 o'clock,
—at office—

In Liberty square,
5 tons Schuyllkill coal, of superior quality, now land-ing.

Dry Goods.
On FRIDAY next at 9 and 3 o'clock,
—at office—

The remaining Stock of an Importing and Jobbing use—(Particulars hereafter)

At private sale—10 cases China ginger and orange rmelade
10 cases clove chow preserves—30 cases curry pow-er, &c.

BY E. BEAN.
Office, No. 52, Waterstreet.

Furniture.
TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock,
—at office—

The House, occupied by Mr William Hovey, on the Neck, directly opposite to the Washington Hotel, All the Furniture in said House, consisting of beds—bedsteads—carpets—chairs—dining and card tables—benches—crockery and glass ware—timepiece—furni-—small looking glass—, together with a good variety Kitchen Furniture—Also, the Lease of said House, one year from 23d of April next. Possession given immediately.

BY JABEZ HATCH, JR.
Office, No 69, Congress street.

Assignees Sale of Jewelry, Watches, &c.
TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock,
—at office—

Will be continued the sale of the stock of a jewelry ch dealer, comprising many very desirable goods.

Large Sale of New Furniture—and other articles.

—at office—
large collection of new cabinet furniture, consist-
ing of 10 Grecian couches, spring and full seats—1 hair
sofa bstead—1 hair cloth settee, for a shoe store
mahogany chairs—mahogany rocking chairs—ma-
hogany bureaux—12 Grecian mahogany work tables—12
chairs, with castors—6 common do—6 three feet
cane Pembroke tables—6 mahogany 3 ft. Grecian
do—4 do do 7 pr mahogany card tables—6 ele-
gant mahogany centre tables—French bedsteads—work
desks and toilet tables—chairs—brass fire sets—a fine
riment of gilt frame looking glasses—fancy bellows
—cane and ferns—hats—fine places—tea trays—
cups and forks—hats—cloth drawers—mahogany
trays—music stools—mahogany secretaries—a
fine assortment of crockery, glass and china ware,
also, 10 elegant bronzed astral lamps—and numerous
articles.
—at private sale—
fine hair hatting, assorted sizes—1 ps fancy hair
do, for caps.

BY JOHN TYLER.
Office, No. 9, Central wharf.

Coffee.
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
—at office—
Sts Jago coffee—13 do St. Domingo do.

Ree.
TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
—at office—
three prime rice,

Kentucky Tobacco.
TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,
—at office—
stoppon from Friday on account of the weather,
sells long leaf Kentucky tobacco.

LD WINES, —IRA BALLOU, No 6, Milk
street, Boston.
AS, WINES and FAMILY GROCERIES, Wholesale
and Retail. aug 9

